

THE JOURNAL.

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S. A. NASH

GALLIPOLIS.

THURSDAY, - - - OCT. 24, 1850.

OFFICIAL RETURNS.—The returns from all the counties have not been received at Columbus, says the State Journal. In the 66 counties heard from, Wood has 13,307 less than Weller received. In the same counties Smith, Free Soil, has 6,652. We shall publish a comparative statement of the vote of '48 and '50 as soon as we can obtain the full official vote. In all but 20 counties Wood leads Johnston 3,500. The Statesman thinks the counties to hear from will increase Wood's majority to about 12,000.

THE MAJORITIES.—Our figures last week not proving exactly correct, we give the correct majorities in this Congressional and Legislative district. For Congress, Welch's majority over Daniel 1224. Simpson, Free Soil, received less than 300 votes in the district. Bondy's majority is 1033. Cherrington's majority the same as we gave last week, 204.

D. A. Robertson, of Fairfield county, has resigned his seat in the Constitutional convention.

THE LEGISLATURE.—We have not been able to give a correct list of the members elect. The result is as we stated it last week.

The supreme court for this county will meet here November 1st.

In looking over the appointments of the Kentucky conference, we notice that our friend Rev. A. A. Jameson is located at Winchester.

LAWRENCE COUNTY.—The following are the majorities in Lawrence county. Johnston's 337; Conover's 331; Welch's 332; Moore's 237. Terry is elected Auditor and Shepard Sheriff.

The steamer Zachary Taylor, is now plying as a regular packet between this place and Cincinnati.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, 1852. Aliens who have been three years in the United States, and who did not arrive under eighteen years of age, in order to be qualified to vote at the Presidential election in 1852, must declare their intention to become naturalized on or before the seventh day of November, 1850, otherwise they will lose the privilege of voting on that occasion.

HIGH SCHOOL.—It will be seen by reference to our advertising columns, that Messrs. Vose & Sammis have opened a High School in this place, for the reception of students. These gentlemen are well qualified to perform all they propose. Our town has long needed such an institution, and now that we have one that is a credit to the place, we cannot see the necessity of parents sending their children away to be educated.

The Court of Common Pleas, for this county, at the close of its last term, re-appointed JOSEPH DEWILLARD, Esq., clerk, for the constitutional term, which is seven years.

Mr. C. Cady and Capt. A. Martin will accept of our thanks for late Cincinnati papers.

A specimen of the "tree corn" has been left at this office which is hard to beat. It is but a single ear, and was raised by Mr. C. Bowen, of Lawrence county, and weighed, when pulled, two pounds and two ounces.

DAVID B. HERARD, Secretary of the Board of Education informs us that the enumeration of the white youth in this town, taken between the 15th and 20th inst., amounts to 585—males 286, females 299.

The government of Brazil has at last abolished the slave trade lately carried on more extensively with that nation than with any other.

A prisoner in the Circleville jail, who had been sentenced to four years in the penitentiary, escaped on Tuesday last, by changing clothes with his sister who had come to visit him.

The number of fugitive slaves in the Northern States, as revealed by the excitement produced by the new law, exceeds the conceptions of those best informed on the subject. They must amount to several thousands.

The Court of Common Pleas
Adjourned Monday evening last. The case of the State vs. Rupe and Lee, the jury returned a verdict of guilty against Rupe and not guilty as to Lee. Rupe was sentenced three years in the Penitentiary.

In the case of the State vs. Dr. Myers, the jury returned a verdict of guilty—sentence five years in the Penitentiary. Curtis was sentenced four years. The unusually large amount of criminal business left but little time to devote to the civil docket. The only civil case, requiring a jury, disposed of subsequent to the criminal trials, was the case of Giles and Davis vs. Lewis. The suit was brought to recover damages for throwing the water back to the injury of the plaintiff's mill. It was a question of damages only, that of right having been settled in a previous suit. Verdict \$265 damages. Vinton and Nash for plaintiffs, Hanna and Cushing for defendant.

Dr. Myers, after listening to his sentence, informed the judge that he wanted a bill of exceptions. His counsel drew up and submitted to the court the following as the Dr.'s, "bill of exceptions," which, although the best of circumstances of his case admitted of, will have no effect to shorten his term of durance vile:

State of Ohio vs. Aaron Myers—Forgery. Be it remembered that whereas the said Myers has this day been convicted and sentenced for the crime of forgery; Therefore he prays a new trial for the following reasons, to-wit:

1st. The evidence in the aforesaid case was all on one side.
2d. The defendant's witnesses didn't testify as he expected they would, and the court gave him no opportunity to procure such witnesses as would swear to suit him.
3d. He thinks it a hard case to go to the State Prison, he at present being in a state of "salvation."
4th. His counsel made no speech for him, being more strongly convinced of his innocence than the case warranted.
5th. That he always regarded a good Vig and a good Democrat a good citizen.

For these reasons he prays the court to grant him a new trial or leg bail.

Remains of Gen. Taylor.
We learn that the remains of General Zachary Taylor, late President of the United States, will leave Washington City, in a car furnished by the Susquehanna Railroad Company, on the morning of the 25th of October, at six o'clock, and will reach Baltimore at 8 o'clock, where Col. Taylor and Col. W. S. Bliss will take possession of the corpse.—They will then proceed over the Susquehanna Road, by the Express train, stopping at York a few minutes, and will go thence to Wrightsville, cross the Columbia bridge, and proceed by the new river railroad on the eastern bank of the Susquehanna, to Middletown, and thence to Harrisburg, and so over the Central Railroad to Pittsburgh, where they will take the steamer to Louisville. The Portsmouth and Central Railroad companies have behaved with liberality and promptitude, passing the remains and the escort free of all expense.

"Old Whitey," precedes the remains of his illustrious master, and will take the railroad from Washington, via Baltimore, to York and Columbia, where he will go by Leech's Canal Line to Pittsburgh, and so on to Kentucky.

The Cincinnati Commercial says there are seven women in the jail of that city. They spend their time principally in chewing tobacco.

There is said to be a negro woman in Virginia who has not the least vestige of an ear, the orifice being entirely closed, and yet she can hear distinctly by opening her mouth.

The buildings of the Centenary College in Louisiana have been totally destroyed by fire. Loss \$22,000.

A new kind of wheat, called the Coad wheat, has been raised the past year by Mr. Edwin J. Coad, of St. Mary's county, Md., which is pronounced by good judges superior to every other kind in the country.—Some have offered as high as five cents a grain for it.

Dr. Davis of Charleston, S. C., has imported from Asia Minor a breed of cattle called "water oxen," or Asiatic Buffalos, which disregard mud and bogs, and are well adapted to work in such lands. They spend a great part of the day in the water, with only their noses sticking out.

The rice crop in Georgia is said to be very large, but one month later than usual. The grain is of a superior quality, and the weather very favorable for harvesting it.

Correspondence of the Gallipolis Journal.
LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 16, '50.

Ms. HARPER: Since I last wrote to you I have had the pleasure of visiting somewhat extensively in the interior of this State. I left Lexington on the 1st inst., for Cynthiana, the county seat of Harrison county. The general face of this county is irregular, part of it is gently undulating, rich and very productive—the whole well adapted to grazing. The soil is based on red clay, with limestone foundation. The county seat is named after Cynthia and Anna, two daughters of Mr. Robert Harrison, the original proprietor. It is a beautiful village, with the usual public buildings, and a population of about fifteen hundred.

I found the Kentucky Conference of the M. E. church, South, in session in Cynthiana. This brought into the village a vast number of people from every direction; very few of them put up at hotels, and of course they staid with the citizens, who had made preparation for them. Of course every house was pretty full. I thought this very strange, inasmuch as the visitors seemed to be persons of wealth. The secret was soon disclosed in the fact that they are "a kin." The Sabbath arrived and it seemed like a congress of nations; from an early hour the people poured in from every quarter, in swarms, black and white—all the churches were soon filled to overflowing, and of course the darkeys had to back out, very much to their sorrow. A county officer, however, very generously offered them the court house. It was soon packed full, and very soon a jet black preacher mounted the stand—a slave. In the course of his remarks he very touchingly alluded to dead babies, dying fathers and mothers. The effect was powerful, a tempest of screaming, stamping and clapping of hands. I could but feel amazed and yet sad, sad that they were not all in their native Africa. Still I believe the slaves of this State are much better cared for by their masters, and much happier, than the majority of the negroes in the free States. Abolitionists know but little about the affectionate regard for the master for the welfare of the slave. They would do well to visit Kentucky.

I must now go to Winchester, sixteen miles east of Lexington. The main road is through Bourbon county. This county is in the heart of the garden of Kentucky. This county was named in honor to the Bourbon family of France. The lands are in a high state of cultivation—all enclosed, and the wood land well set in grass. Paris and Millersburg are the principal towns. These are both pleasant villages, on the Maysville and Lexington turnpike. My route is through Lexington, of which place I will say nothing now. Sixteen miles ride in a buggy brought me to Winchester; this is the county seat of Clark county. It is a very pleasant village with three churches, an academy and female seminary. Its population is about eight hundred, and of true Kentucky nobility—wealthy and hospitable.

To a traveler in Kentucky two things are very obvious; first, the farms are very large, containing from three hundred to one thousand acres. It is emphatically a farming State, and the farms must be large to support such large stocks of cattle and such a heavy slave population. The other fact that is prominent, is the uniformity of habits among the people. This finds its root in the fact that but few foreigners emigrate to this State. There is great wealth and but little enterprise; ease and luxury abound. These induce the social principle, and hence it is that the people are often together in social parties, eating most sumptuous dinners, talking freely, and enjoying life to the utmost. The people are generally intelligent, but unlike the Yankee, their intelligence is more the result of observation than of reading and close thought.

My next will refer to the great Union Barbecue, to be given to Mr. Clay, on the 17th inst. I am sorry to hear of such a very unfavorable election return in Ohio; still I hope the Free Soilers may unite with the Whigs and make such an influence as will get the State. You, Mr. Editor, are in a good cause—may you yet have success.

JUNIOR.

THE MAYOR OF PITTSBURGH.—The present Mayor of Pittsburgh was elected to that office while in jail on a charge of disturbing the peace of the city by haranguing the people in the streets. It was proclaimed as an act of persecution for religious views, and upon the tide of public sympathy he was borne into the office of Chief Magistracy of the city. The result of all this has been, and is, that the city government has been and is involved in disorder and confusion. One day the Mayor ordering his subordinate officers to jail, and the next day the Mayor is arrested on charges of assaults and batteries. The good name of the "Iron City" has suffered by the experience, and we guess they will not try it again.

GONZALVE DE MONTESQUIEU PARDONED. We are informed by good authority that the elder Montesquieu, has been unconditionally pardoned by the Governor, and that he left this city yesterday for New York, accompanied by ex-Marshall Long. Raymond, the younger brother, remains in this city, under bonds for his appearance for trial, but inasmuch as it is claimed that he is entirely innocent of the charge preferred against him—that in connection with his brother, he has been twice on trial for the charge, in each of which the jury were unable to agree upon a verdict, and on the first trial found largely in defendant's favor—it is expected that a *nolle prosequi* will be entered in his case by the Circuit Attorney. This, however, is bare circulation. *St. Louis Rep., 12th:*

From the Philadelphia Pennsylvania.
Arrest of the Supposed Mail Robbers.

Upon information received last evening at the Southwest Station House, a party of officers were despatched to a place near Broad and Federal streets, known as "Rum Row," and there arrested John McCartney, Thos. Brannan, John Bell, Thos. Vetch, and Robert McDowell, on the charge of being concerned in the recent mail robbery.

The prisoners, who were a most disgusting and ill-looking set of wretches, were taken to the Station House. At 12 o'clock, midnight, Major Jones held an examination, Mr. Ashmead, District Attorney, interrogating the witnesses.

John P. Rees, sworn; testified that he is a clerk in the Philadelphia Post Office; that the pouches from New York to Richmond and Wheeling, Va., and Raleigh, N. C., arrived at the Post Office about 10 o'clock on Saturday night, and left soon after; and were found by him next day, cut upon and rifled, near Broad and Prime streets.

Capt. Swift, of the Baltimore Railroad Company, testified that the mail left the depot on Saturday night, at 10½ o'clock, and must have reached Broad and Prime streets in about 15 minutes after.

Isaiah alias "Slomucky Downs," sworn, testified that in the evening he heard R. McDowell say, "Holy J—, won't we rip open the bags to-night?" Was at Bob's shanty, Broad and Prime, after the train went down; was lying down on a bench in the shanty, heard footsteps and looked out. Saw McDowell come out of the brick-yard with two mail bags in his hand. Saw Bell come with another.

Brannan, McCartney and Vetch came out with them. They said let's go through the pond, and they will not follow us. Followed them to Brannan's hay loft. Heard them tearing open papers. Waited till they came out. McDowell said "Holy J—s, here's Slomucky," and with that he struck me with a slung shot and knocked me down. They went towards Rementer's and over the fence. After I got up I went off up Broad street, and that's all I know about it.

James White was sworn, but knew nothing. The testimony being positive, the District Attorney asked that the prisoners should be committed for trial at the next term of the U. S. District court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, and in default of bail, (five thousand dollars,) they were committed.

BOUNTY LAND LAW—The Beneficiaries.—It appears from a statement of the Adjutant General, that there were enrolled, militia and volunteers, in the Black Hawk and Seminole wars.

White	21,984 men
In the Creek disturbances, (militia)	21,000 men
Vol. of 1812 (militia)	471,000 men
Regular army	59,000 men

Add to these, (says a correspondent of the N. Y. Herald,) the officers of the Mexican war, the soldiers of all kinds of the Indian war of 1790, and of General Harrison's Tippecanoe campaigns of 1811, and we have an aggregate, probably, of not less than 600,000 men.

Deducting those who have died without families—those whose widows have grown up—and deducting those who would not think it worth while to apply for the bounty—the applications will hardly exceed 75,000 men. We suspect, however, that the Adjutant General has not included General Jackson's Indian wars of 1818 and 1819 in his estimate, nor the volunteers engaged in New Mexico, Texas, California, and Oregon, to fight the Indians; all of whom are entitled to the bounties, at least to the close of the Mexican war.

Baltimore Clipper.

The following gentlemen have been appointed a committee under the direction of the Central Committee of Washington to select articles to send to the World's Industrial Exhibition, which takes place in London in May next:—Ross Winans, J. H. B. Latrobe, Horace Capron, Chas. B. Calvert, Thatcher Perkins, Horatio N. Canbrill, James Williams, Wm. Harmon, Dr. Thos. Edmundson, Sam'l Wethered, Allen B. Davis, Maj. Geo. Peters, Geo. W. Riggs, Jr., Wm. R. Trimble.

A CAUTION TO HASTY EATERS. Mr. William Burdick, of Newport, R. I., while eating supper on Wednesday, choked himself with a piece of beefsteak. Medical aid soon removed the obstruction, but the pulse had ceased, and he was pronounced dead. Artificial means of restoring life were resorted to—cold water respiration was attempted, and he was bled freely. After the last had been done consciousness was suddenly restored, he raised his head quickly, pointed to his throat, and said "gone!" After the overwhelming feeling of suffocation and impending death, Mr. Burdick had no recollection of any painful sensation, or of any of the circumstances which occurred, until after he was bled.

The will of Sir Robert Peel is said to prohibit the executors investing any of his real or personal property on securities in Ireland.

NEWS BY THE AMERICA.
One Week Later from Europe.

HALIFAX, Oct. 15,—4 P. M.

ENGLAND.—The Commission appointed by the government to make a survey of the Galway harbor have reported favorably.

The London Times and Chronicle are urging them to adopt some port on the western coast of Ireland as a port for steamers to touch at, for the receipt and transmission of the latest and earliest news between the two hemispheres. It is stated that the Government has in contemplation the construction of a powerful squadron of steamers for the African coast with a view of employing them to carry a monthly mail, and to act upon the slave preventive service.

The tenant leagues are extending their organization throughout every town and parish in the country. The general opinion among the well informed persons out of Ireland is that the cumbersome machinery of the league will ultimately to its own destruction. The movement is regarded by Government with considerable apprehension.

The subject of Irish Colleges continues to give rise to angry discussion. The Catholic Bishops are making strenuous efforts to establish a university of their own faith with fair probability of success.

PAINFUL HUMORS RESPECTING THE SIR JOHN FRANKLIN EXPEDITION.—Despatches have been received from Sir John Ross, stating that on the 13th of August, three Esquimaux were found in the ice off Cape York, and on being questioned, stated that in 1846 two ships were broken by the ice in the direction of Cape Dudley Diggle, and afterwards burned by a fierce tribe of natives—that the ships in question were not whalers, and that epaulettes were worn by some of the white men. Part of the crew were drowned, and the remainder were for sometime in houses or tents apart from the natives. The white men had guns but no balls, and being in a weak condition, they were subsequently killed by the natives with darts or arrows. The paper from which the above is copied says that the whole story is a gross misconception—but what the reasons are is not stated.

THE AMERICAN EXPEDITION.—The American ships Advance and Reserve had penetrated as far as any squadron. At the departure of the last advices the Advance had got aground. No serious injury was apprehended.

THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.—The Parliament would meet on the 4th of November, to be further prorogued.

FRANCE.—M. Pottigney, a warm personal friend of the President, has paid a visit to London, with it said, some political object in view.

The "Corsair" newspaper was seized in Paris on Saturday, for publishing an article reflecting severely upon the President.

Thirty individuals, accused of belonging to a society having for its object the restoration of the house of Bourbons, have been declared guilty and sentenced to six months imprisonment.

A ship builder at Havre has contracted to build a steam frigate for the Pope.

The Government has given its sanction to a proposition for a lottery of 700,000 francs to raise funds to send out 6000 distressed persons to California.

The price of bread in Paris is decreasing.

It is said of the candidate in opposition to Louis Napoleon, at the next Presidential election, that Prince de Joinville has fallen into insignificance.

M. Lagrange, an Apothecary in Paris, has invented a new and most destructive kind of bullet which it may be directed, explodes with a detonation as loud as that of the gun from which it is fired, and produces a most destructive effect.

It is said that the President's message at the re-opening of the Assembly, will take strong grounds in favor of the revision of the Constitution.

M. Lucien Murat has gone to Turin, charged by the President with a mission to arrange the differences between Piedmont and the Court of Rome.

The French government is reported to have conveyed to the French Ambassador at Turin, a decided disapprobation of the treatment of the Archbishop by the Piedmontese government.

Trade in Paris and throughout the country, generally, continues very brisk. The funds on Thursday, were heavy, in consequence, it is said, of some understanding between the President and General Changarnier.

DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES.—The war in the Duchies has been renewed with considerable vigor. The Holsteins thus far have maintained the advantage without bringing about any important result.

On the 27th of September, the Holsteins commenced offensive operations, proceeding from Rendsburg on both sides of the Ezdis. They have attacked Tonnig, and the Danes have attacked the place. At last accounts, the Holsteins had

surrounded and bombarded Frenschstadt.

The whole of the neighboring country, by cutting off the dykes of the Ezdis, have been thrown under water. It seems that the Holsteins cannot push their advantage far, unless the Danes choose to engage in a general battle. The Holsteins have done little or nothing offensive.

The King of Denmark, the hereditary Prince Ferdinand, and their suite, have left Copenhagen for Flensburg, whence they will proceed to Schleswig. They will risk a general engagement before the winter comes on, possibly.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.—There is now a rumor from Vienna that Lord Palmerston has called upon the King of Prussia to insist upon the Holsteins laying down their arms, and that he has offered an English fleet for the blockade of Tiel.

The Grand Duke of Oldenburg has, it is said, expressed his readiness to ascend the throne of Denmark on the condition that Schleswig and Holstein shall constitute two undivided Duchies of the German Empire.

Separate battalions of Hungarians, in the Austrian Army in Lombardy, have revolted, and the result was only suppressed by force, accompanied by bloodshed.

A conspiracy is said to have been discovered at Milan.

TURKEY.—The Hungarian refugees have received permission to quit the Turkish territory, when the term of location is over.

Kosuth, it is said, has applied to remain in Constantinople.

ITALY.—The High court of Appeal at Turin has condemned, by a majority of 13 to 1, the Archbishop, for abuses of his high powers as a functionary. The see is declared to be vacant, and his spiritual domains are seized, and the Archbishop himself condemned to banishment.

The Archbishop of Sardinia has been treated like his colleague at Turin, and both have been shipped off for Civita Vecchia.

The powers of the Pope will not, it seems, shield these obnoxious personages, the precise nature of whose crime is not stated. All parties concur in stating that they have rendered themselves exceedingly obnoxious.

GERMANY.—Angry notes continue to be exchanged between Prussia and Austria and Germany. Affairs appear to be quite as much complicated as at any previous time.

Prussia refuses to recognize the Diet of Frankfurt as having authority to interfere in the affairs of the Electorate. More than this, Baron Radowicz has been appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the Prussian troops are concentrating rapidly on the confines of Cassel.

Matters in Mecklenburg Schwerin seems to be progressing towards the same dissension between the Duke and his people, as in Hesse Cassel.—The Constitution, sworn to by the Grand Duke on the 10th of October, 1849, has been violated by a ministerial decree abolishing it altogether, and granting to the obnoxious nobility their old privileges and rights. The deputies refused to obey the illegal act, and appointed the 4th of September to meet for deliberation; previous to which the President of the Chamber was arrested and sent to prison. The deputies have issued a protest against the proceedings of the government.

BREADSTUFFS.—The arrivals of Flour have been large, unusually so, which has produced a heaviness in the market, and prices have further declined 6d. per bbl. on the Europa's quotations.

There has also been a decline of 2d. per bushel on Wheat.

Indian Corn was in good demand for export to Ireland. Sales of yellow were making at 28s per quarter. White Corn was very scarce and in demand, and would bring an advance. Only a few floating cargoes were offered.

Corn Meal is quoted at 14s. 6d. per bbl. with a moderate demand.

The last Staunton (Va.) Spectator records the death of two revolutionary heroes, Mr. John Stuart and Mr. Samuel Pullen. They were natives of Augusta and bore an honorable part in our struggles for independence. Mr. Stuart was in his 90th year and was present under Gen. Washington at the surrender of Yorktown. Mr. Pullen was at the battle of Guilford Court House, and at the time of his death was in his 89th year. They were both members of the Methodist Church.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.—The Committee for the State of Ohio, appointed by Governor Ford, to co-operate with the central authority in this city, with reference to the Industrial Exhibition to be held in London in 1851, consists of the following gentlemen:

M. L. SULLIVAN, Pres. O. S. Ag.	So., Columbus.
S. M'DARY, Treasurer of do.	
M. B. BATEMAN, Sec'y of do.	
JOSEPH SULLIVAN,	
PETER HAYDEN,	
ARTHUR WATTS, Chillicothe,	
J. G. GENT, of Xenia.	

National Intelligencer.

Arrival of the Steam City.
14 Days Later from California.

New York, Oct. 18—P. M.
The steamer Crescent City, Capt. Stoddart, from Chagres, arrived at 2½ o'clock this morning with fourteen days later news from California, bringing dates from San Francisco up to the 18th September last.

The steamer Philadelphia arrived at Chagres on the 7th. The Crescent City brings 342 passengers and one million in gold dust in the hands of passengers, and \$22,000 in freights.

There had been no cases of cholera at Chagres for two weeks previous, and Cruces and Panama are likewise healthy.

The roads have become much improved and were in excellent condition.

The steamship Minnesota arrived at Panama on the 4th inst., with one million dollars in gold, in freight, and 25 passengers; the U. S. mail left San Francisco on the 15th ult.

The steamer Ecuador, was expected hourly, having left San Francisco on the 13th September with 60 passengers, and the steamer Isthmus was also to leave on the 20th for —.

The following persons died on board the Crescent City, between Chagres and New York:—J. W. Haskell, Boston; Edward Calhoun, of Newburn, N. C.; Y. S. Bodman, Jefferson Co., N. Y.; J. Houghton Windsor, Vt.

FROM SACRAMENTO.—Maj. Bigelow has had his arm amputated and is doing well.

It is stated that on Wilson's Creek in the mines, men were averaging one half ounce per day, and that hands were hired to work at wages ranging from 6 to \$8 per day. On the North Fork of Feather river, men were making fair wages.

There had been some new discoveries made in dry diggings near the mouth of Battle Creek, which were averaging the miners from two to three ounces daily, and the gold is very coarse and bright. Henry M. Nagle has failed to a very large amount. There has been a hard run on the banking houses, but they all stood except Nagle.

San Francisco Herald.

Sept. 15th, 1850.

The transactions in Breadstuffs have been large, particularly in Chili Flour, prices have ranged about \$14 per bbl. in port and to arrive, and small lots were making as high as \$16. This had an effect upon all other descriptions, and barley sold at 7½, Oats 5½. Prime Coffee is in better supply and prices are lower. Caudles are very firm. Provisions are in request at steady prices.—Pickles and Preserves are very dull. Sugar has declined.—Bricks are heavy, and some lots forced on the market sold at \$20a25 per M. Lumber is still low, although the consumption is large; a sale was made of 13,000 feet of three inch plank at \$86.

Steamboat Explosion—Four Lives Lost.

The steamer J. B. Gordon, No. 2, Capt. Gaskill, which left Pittsburgh for Wheeling, exploded one of her boilers about 12 o'clock, at Logstown Bar, eighteen miles below. The Pittsburgh Journal, from which we gather the information, says they have had no direct communication with the boat, but gather the following particulars from an eye witness, who stood on the shore, opposite the scene of the accident.

The Gordon No. 2, and the Ringgold were running close together, and nearing the narrow channel at Logstown; the Ringgold reached the chute first; of course, it became the duty of the Gordon to hold up. She accordingly stopped her engines, while the Ringgold held on her course. I was standing nearly abreast of the Gordon, where she held up, and when the passage was clear, which was the case in a very few minutes, her bell rang to go ahead.

She had scarcely moved 25 feet past me, when the explosion took place, with a roar which I first supposed was the roar of a cannon, but the boat was instantly enveloped in steam, when I realized the disaster. As the steam cleared off, I saw several persons who had been blown into the water, and numbers of boxes and bales of merchandise driven in all directions. The Ringgold immediately rounded to, and rendered every assistance.

It is believed that three or four persons were killed outright, and five or six scalded.

Gallipolis Lyceum.

Will meet at the Hall next Friday evening. Valedictory address by C. J. MENAGER, Ex-President. Inaugural address, by A. VANCE, President. The public are invited to attend.

At last meeting, the following resolution was on motion of S. A. Nash, adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this society be tendered to Hon. S. F. Vinton, for the following Public Documents, viz:—Patent Office Report, 1848; California Message and Correspondence, 1, 2, 3; Annual Message and accompanying Documents; Obituary Addresses on Gen. Z. Taylor; 2 Reports Secretary of Treasury.

Resolved, That a copy of the above be published in the "Gallipolis Journal."